

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

LONDON, July 25.

We yesterday deemed it improper to before the public all we had heard respecting the communication of government to the Lord Mayor, as publicity would have defeated the object in view; it impeded the service of the country; it since a suspicious print, which pretends to support ministers, has disclosed at the court of aldermen met to grant warrants for impressing men in the city, thereby warning such men as may be the object of this measure to escape, we set ourselves released from further restraint.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Vanstarr, one of the secretaries of the Treasury, visited the Lord Mayor from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent the his Majesty's ministers fully expected the French would attempt an immediate descent on this island; that many seafaring men, whose services at this crisis would be invaluable, had taken refuge in the city to avoid being pressed; and to request that the Lord Mayor would permit a force of men, under any circumstances, modification which the City magistrat could suggest. The Lord Mayor said he could not give an answer till he to the opinion of his brother magistrats; and for this purpose he summoned a court of Aldermen to meet early next morning, prior to the court of Common Council. The court, in consideration of impending danger, and the handsomeness in which the application had been made, rather as a request to the City magistrats for aid in the defence of the country, than a mean exercise of influence over an individual, who might bow power, begged of the Lord Mayor to bestow the warrants for a month, upon the express condition that a peace officer should attend every party, and that freemen and house-holders should not be taken away without the consent of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor and aldermen pledged themselves to each other not to disclose their proceedings, as publicity would defeat the very object ministers had in view.

So great do ministers find themselves in want of men, that they have ordered one hundred pensioners from the Royal Hospital at Greenwich to be drafted on board the deserting ships which are to be stationed as floating batteries along the coast. It is with much satisfaction we perceive, by our Deal letter, that a considerable fleet of fire ships and gun boats has arrived there from the Baltic, as they are peculiarly calculated to frustrate the enemy's designs. Very great movements of troops are making towards the coast, particularly in Kent and Essex.

While an intention is manifested of invading the eastern coast of England, Ministers have instilled suspicions that the actual point of attack is Ireland, and that the threats against the metropolis are made only to divert our attention from the real object.—We are assured that Talleyrand, who writes and speaks good English, while he has been conducting a negotiation with this country, has also been managing the traitorous correspondence with disaffected British subjects. This has been his particular department, and it has proved a business of considerable activity. He has retired from it, not in disgrace, as it has been reported, but really on account of his ill health. Before his retreat, however, government intercepted dispatches from him in cypher, bringing over in a smuggling vessel, and a large reward was offered in certain quarters to decipher them, but without effect. We are assured that the Jacobin faction in particular urges the invasion of England; and that Buonaparte, conscious of the hazard of the enterprise, listens to them with apprehension. Carnot has the most weight with him, and Angereau is the loudest in calling for the expedition. Should it be attempted, what general will no doubt have a command. He is the most remarkable officer in the service of France, for an attachment to splendid parade, for luxury and extravagance, and he may be weak enough to hope that he will be able to indulge his passions by the plunder of London; for he is as shallow-brained as he is ostentatious.—Ministers have very good in-

formation of the designs and proceedings of the French government. They fear to Ireland as much as England, and it is necessary to prepare in both. Mr. Klyne, an Admiralty messenger, was dispatched at a late hour on Thursday night to Admiral Gardner, commander in chief at Cork, with instructions for the defence of the Irish coast. With a view of preventing the enemy from gaining intelligence from this country no passports to France are at present granted, and very few to Hamburg, or other parts of the continent. It is expected that some measures relative to the calling out of the volunteers will speedily be proposed.

[Mor. Star.]

A person in Norwich, is said to have invented a lock, which exceeds every thing of the kind hitherto constructed. Its principle is very simple, being unlocked according to literal combinations directed in three indexes, divided into forty compartments; yet so numerous are the changes of which it is susceptible, that a man's life would probably be employed unsuccessfully in attempting to unlock it, even supposing him to be acquainted with its formation, but ignorant of its literal position.

A private letter from Constantinople of the date of the 10th of June, gives us the following details: "The French have an entrenched camp of from 6 to 7000 men before Alexandria, which have for three months kept in check between 12 and 14,000 English, furnished with a formidable train of artillery.—The position of Menou, supported by the forts of Alexandria, is very good. The entrenched camp under Cairo is of the same force, and equally capable of resisting."

August 3.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday, arrived this morning; a messenger also arrived. The Constantinople account informs us, that the whole of the British and Turkish force consisting of general Hutchinson's army, the capt. Pachas and the Grand Vizier's, have joined near Cairo. The amount of this force is stated at 42,000 men. Against such an enemy, it is impossible that Cairo can hold out long.

The accounts from the French and Flemish coasts, continue to talk of great military and naval preparations. At Boulogne, Calais & Dunkirk, there are nearly 20,000 troops assembled. But these accounts confess that our cruisers keep all these ports in a state of blockade, and form a cordon from Calais to Havre.

We understand that dispatches were received by government this morning from Egypt; but their contents are not important.

Constantinople, June 28.

The whole of the Turkish and English force, which has formed a junction against the French at Cairo, is estimated at 42,000 men. A corps of English under general Hutchinson, has likewise joined the army of the grand Vizier, and the corps of the captain Pacha.

Brussels, July 23.

In the negotiation for peace with England, the First Consul it is understood, insists especially on the restoration of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the French ships taken by the English at Toulon. These points occasion much difficulty on the part of the English Government.

August 5.

"It is truly said, that the active spirit of Lord Nelson, not confining itself to defensive operations, would attempt and achieve something bold and decisive. On Saturday as our readers know, Lord Nelson failed from Deal in the Medusa frigate, with a division of gun-boats and bomb-vessels for the coast of France. On Sunday and Monday other divisions of gun-boats followed, and the whole force was collected and concentrated before Bologne on Monday morning. In the evening his lordship stood into Bologne bay, and kept working off and on until yesterday morning, when he determined to commence the attack. It began according to some accounts, between six and seven o'clock, other accounts fix it, that it began a quarter before eight. The atmosphere was so clear, that the bombardment was plainly discernable from Dover Heights, which were crowd-

ed with thousands of anxious spectators.—Some gentlemen even went off from Deal to Dover in boats to see the engagement more nearly.

No officer is yet arrived from Lord Nelson, and no official particulars had reached the admiralty when this paper went to press. It is reported, however, and we are inclined to give credit to the rumor, that his lordship succeeded in destroying most of the gun-boats and bomb-vessels in the harbour.

The town of Bologne is also said to have been considerably damaged.

OF EGYPT.

We hear of 20,000 French troops marching from the Italian States to the Southern points of the Neapolitan territory, in May and June, from which it is intended to relieve Egypt.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, September 7.

FRENCH TREATY RATIFIED.

A letter has been received in town, from a respectable gentleman in Paris, (brought by the Maryland frigate) which states, "That he had that moment been informed, by Mr. Murray, of the actual ratification of the French and American Treaty by the Chief Consul."

SALEM September 10.

By Capt. Ambrose Martin, of the armed sloop Raven, who arrived at Marblehead on Monday last, from the Mediterranean, we have been politely favored with the following information:

Capt. Martin left Leghorn on the 20th of June, in company with the following armed vessels, viz.—ship Columbia, Wait, of Alexandria, 12 guns, and 40 men, who acted as commodore; ship Mechanic, Bounde, of Baltimore, 12 guns and 34 men; schooner Wallington, Folger, of Philadelphia, 4 guns, and 10 men; brig Happy-Couple, Wyeth, of New-York, 7 guns, and 18 men—with a determined resolution to force their way through the Mediterranean, as all the Tripolitan fleet was then cruising in those seas. The whole fleet, however, reached Gibraltar on the 12th day of July, without meeting any hostile ship on their passage. Capt. Martin found the Tripolitan Admiral's ship, of 28 guns, and 300 men, and a brig of 14 guns, and 250 men, at Gibraltar, when he arrived.

The American Squadron had been at Gibraltar, but had failed 6 days before Capt. Martin arrived. The President, Essex, and Experiment, had gone up the Mediterranean, and the Philadelphia was cruising in the mouth of the Straits, to watch the motions of the Tripolitan admiral—who told commodore Dale, upon his honor, that no declaration of war had been made by the Barbary against the United States—but after our squadron left Gibraltar, he positively declared, that the whole intent of his cruise was to capture American vessels. The Tripolitan admiral at first vauntingly displayed his colors, and boldly talked of capturing every American vessel that came in his way; but in a few days afterwards, the scene was entirely changed—the Essex and the other frigates arrived, and the piratical flag was no longer hoisted.—These pirates will not now dare venture to put to sea, as they would soon be captured by the Philadelphia—and if they remain in port, their prospect of success is not much better, for having 500 men to support, and not being abundantly furnished with provisions, they will find it almost impossible to obtain new supplies, as the British garrison affords few provisions, and no merchant in Gibraltar will accept their bills for a dollar—for, however some might be disposed to help a brother in distress, yet it is well known, if the corsairs are captured, the Bey of Tripoli would refuse payment of their bills. Thus circumstanced, we cannot but entertain the most sanguine expectation of their falling into the possession of our Squadron, when we hope they will be sunk, or burnt at sea.

Captain Martin informs, that on the 12th of July, about ten o'clock, A. M. the combined French and Spanish squadrons, consisting of nine ships of the line and four frigates, got under weigh from Algieras and stood out of the bay, bound for Cadiz; at 1 P. M. the En-

glish fleet consisting of 5 sail of the line, and two frigates, and several vessels, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, got under weigh from Gibraltar, and stood out, with the wind at the eastward, with an intent of bringing the French and Spanish ships to action, which he effected at about 11 or 12 that night. One of the English ships ran between two of the Spanish three-deckers, and gave each of them a broadside, and immediately dropped astern. The two Spaniards, mistaking each other for an enemy's ship, engaged until both ships blew up, and out of 2400 men (the complement of both ships) only 40 were saved.

The battle terminated with the loss of one ship on the French side, besides the two three-deckers which blew each other up. Capt. M. saw part (two being missing, which perhaps may have been also blown up, or captured) of the English fleet arrive at Gibraltar, in quite a disabled condition, one of them being completely disabled.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the ship Mercury, in 37 days from Liverpool, by which the London Courier to the 8th of August, is received at the office of the Daily advertiser.

The intelligence though seven days later than we gave yesterday, is not of great moment. No event of high interest has yet occurred, though every where great preparations are making with incredible activity by the two great rival powers of Europe, for some decisive blow, that shall end the obstinate conflict that agitate and disturb the repose of nations, and relieve suffering humanity from the farther multiplication of human miseries and effusion of human blood.

France still holds out to England the threat of INVASION, and is constantly pouring on all her Atlantic shores, immense bodies of her chosen veteran troops.

England surveys the gathering storm undaunted, not however with indifference—she is assembling an internal force of vast numbers, who are exercised in every manoeuvre necessary to repel an invading army, and her fleets on every side display their swelling canvases, eager to intercept and chastise the temerity of the expected foe—nor does this vigilance alone satisfy the impatient ardor of her brave tars—led on by Nelson they have broken from the passive system of defence, and attacked their enemy in his ports and harbors, seeking shelter in vain behind sand-banks and rocks, and under a most formidable display of batteries. We give an interesting account of one of these actions, and it will be seen that others are meditated.

Every thing seems quiet in the north. The destiny of Egypt is still unknown—No official accounts have yet been published from that country.

Maryland.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 13.

The returns of the census of the United States are now all made except from the State of Tennessee, from one district in New-York and part of another in Maryland. The amount of our population according to these returns is 5,064,801; of which number 4,089,190 are free white persons, 863,768 slaves and 105,843 those who come under the denomination of "all other persons except Indians not taxed." It is judged that Tennessee and the districts of New-York and Maryland from which the returns are not yet received will add to the census about 150,000 and make the aggregate 5,214,801.

The population of the United States according to the census of '80 was 3,929,336; the increase therefore in 10 years has been about 1,285,475.

The whole number of representatives in Congress for this population would be according to the present ratio about 140.

We postpone publishing the census until we can present it complete.

Governor Sevier of Tennessee has issued a proclamation, dated the 10th of August, offering a reward of 200 dollars to any person who will make known the person or persons that murdered a woman of the Cherokee nation on the 12th

of August when trading with her company in that state.

Samuel Meredith Treasurer of the United States, has intimated to the President his intention to resign during the present or ensuing month. (N. Int.

Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 21.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in the Chelton Town packet, says, that by an arrival at Newville, the 16th (Wednesday) from Liverpool, in 30 days, the important intelligence is received that general Angereau, at the head of 75,000 men had accomplished a landing between Deal and Dover, after a severe conflict, in which both French and English suffered much. We do not vouch for the truth of this intelligence, we give it as we have it given to us, but no doubt, this, or to-morrow's post, will ascertain the truth of the business.

Bal. Paper.

Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The document, we this day present to our readers, flating the present population of the United States, is in many respects highly interesting. It demonstrates the growing prosperity of our country, and shews the intimate connection between moral principle and national advancement. Whilst almost every nation of Europe, from the dominion of un-founded political principles, and their in-variabile concomitants of war, famine, luxury and vice, are losing the strength derived from numbers, the United States, under the protection of true po-litical principles, with their concomitants of peace, plenty, frugality and virtue, are gaining numbers in a ratio unprecedented in the annals of any other people, and even surpassing the sanguine predictions of enthusiasts. Were all nations virtu-ous, it would not perhaps be a blessing, and certainly it would not be essential to the welfare of any one to embrace with-in its limits a large population. But so long as power is created by numbers, and so long as that power prone to abuse by nations who possess an undue share of it, unless controlled by other nations of equal power, it becomes deeply interest-ing to our peace—and on it depends our property—to have at our command a physical force that will remain by its ter-ror those who are deaf to the suggestions of reason. It constitutes our national glory that in our infancy, when our num-bers were trifling, the energies of free-dom, guided by intelligence, made tyrants at the head of mighty empires, tremble; and enabled us to establish our rights on the firm foundations of independence and truth. What we achieved in infancy claims protection from our ripper years. The spirit which in 1776, animated, still glows in our bosoms. We then declared ourselves independent. By our arms we established our independence. At this day it is our security that those principles which made us independent, are held still more sacred. In addition to the power of those principles, millions of citizens, then unborn, are ready to defend them from all aggression.

By these great accessions of numbers we not only strengthen our own happi-ness, but offer a useful example to the whole civilized world. Nothing is truer than that nations will be happy if they can. Point them to the way by convinc-ing their understandings, and they will pursue it. What then, can be more im-prefive, what more irrepressible, than this example of a nation, whose population doubles in 24 years? Will not every man who knows this fact, and feels its force cease to doubt the connection between national and individual prosperity and republicanism? When he further learns these increasing accessions of numbers, are accompanied by an increasing love of republican principles, and that this fa-tered regard, daily gaining ground, is our strongest shield by compelling governments to be pacific, economical, and just, and rendering citizens enlightened and in-dustrious, will he not, animated by a holy enthusiasm, raise his voice in the cause of rational reform, and imitating our exam-ple, co-operate with his fellow men in achieving it? That tyrants may defend from their thrones, that nations may be free, that man may be happy, and that the world may live in peace; these, all these interesting effects depend upon the pre-va-lence of republican principles; and un-till they do prevail extensively in Europe, her raging volcanoes will continue to men-ace us.

Total population of the United States, as taken 1790, amounted to 3,929,326
The present census amount to 5,064,801
In this statement

Tennessee is want- ing, the num- bers of which state, with those deficient in New- York and Mary- land, may be el- iminated at

130,000
5,214,801

Increase in 10 years about

1,285,475

This increase is at the rate of about one third in ten years, which will double any given number in about twenty four years.

In 1790 the slaves in the United States amounted to

697,697

In this census they are, exclusive of Tennes- see and the other dif- ficient districts,

869,768

Absolute increase

172,671

But though this be the absolute increase the reader, on calculation, will find that there is proportional decrease of slaves compared with freemen, of about 56,000 which is nearly a fifteenth part. Some deduction however, is to be made for the deficient returns.

Their result solves a question, which is in itself highly interesting, and which has heretofore been very differently decided. It establishes the fact that the relative numbers of slaves are decreasing, and that too with a rapidity that promises the happiest effects. It proves also that the relative total of blacks whether slaves or free, is also decreasing, tho' not with the same rapidity as the slaves, as the propor- tional diminution of the slaves will be feen by the increased relative number of all free persons other than those designa- ted, which principally arises from man- umitted slaves.

We have hastily sketched the above concise view. The little time devoted to it may not insure to it absolute preci- sion.

IMPERIENET RODOMONTADE!

From the Gazette of the United States.

"Great noise was made among the Ja- cobins, during the last administration, concerning the frauds and defalcations of public officers.—How is it to be account- ed for that those defaulters are not now brought to account? The blackguard Duane, from Clonmel has often enough told the people of this country, since he got into it, of millions and millions which Washington, Pickering, Hamilton, and Woolcot, filched from the public treas- ury. He has boasted, time after time, that his statements were not to be doubted, because he had taken them from the treas- ury books, as Israel Israel would testify.—These books are now in the hands of Monsieur Gallatin, the Genevan, under the direction of Mr. Jefferson the patriot and philosopher. These gentlemen have been requested to call those defaulters to account and to restore to us, the people, the money of which we have been plundered. Yet no such thing has been done, nor any intimation given that it is to be done. The conclusion which we are ir- resistibly compelled to draw is, either that Monsieur Gallatin and Mr. Jefferson wink at those crimes, and are therefore no bet- ter than robbers themselves; or else that the crimes never existed, and therefore, that Duane is no better than a base cal- umniator and liar."

ANSWER.

From the Aurora.

SIR,

The enclosed article was prepared for the Gazette of the United States, in an- swer to a challenge which appeared in that paper on the 9th instant, respecting public defaulters—I waited at the office of that paper to deliver it.—The acting Editor, informed me that he did not feel himself justifiable to publish it without the consent of Mr. Wayne, who was ab- sent at Washington, as "it contained some heavy charges."

The early insertion of it in the Au- ra, will, I presume, serve the public, and oblige yours.

A. CAMPBELL.

Friday, Sept. 11, 1801.

MR. WAYNE,

In your paper of yesterday you call on Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Israel & Mr. Duane, to produce proofs of the defalcations of certain public officers. You affect to dis- believe the truth of the charges brought against them, and of the statements of their accounts, as published in the Au- ra, though they are not denied to be true extracts from the Treasury Books. The books from which the accounts were ta- ken, are not, nor ever were in the hands, of Monsieur Gallatin the Genevan, nor under the direction of Mr. Jefferson, the patriot and philosopher, they were con- sumed by fire; and it appears by the re- port of the accounting officers of the Uni-

ted States, that not a vestige of them re- mains. As one of the principals con- cerned in exposing the defalcations, and mal-appropriations of the former public agents, which neither bribes offered nor threats uttered could compel me to con- ceal, I solemnly pledge myself to the people of United States, if per- mitted by Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, to have access to the office of Joseph Nourse, Esq. Register of the Treas- ury, to furnish the most incontroverti- ble proofs of the defalcations in the ac- counts of Timothy Pickering, late Sec- retary of State for the U. S.—and of Jo- nathan Dayton now a Senator in Con- gress, and of many other in the service of the late administration, whose names have not yet been made publicly known. In such case, if I do not at the next meet- ing of congress, furnish them with com- plete evidences of the facts—then I will consent to incur any punishment or flame that can possibly be inflicted. With you I agree that it is time the culprits were ar- ranged at the bar of public justice; but it does not follow, as they are not yet brought to account, that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Jefferson are equally criminal. The well known lenient disposition of those gentlemen, would prevent them from pursuing steps of a rigorous nature, tho' justice demands it; but the person who gave the challenge should know that the enquiry properly belongs to Congress.

My information on this subject enables me to correct the inaccuracy of this morning's Aurora. Mr. Pickering did not draw half a million of dollars from the public treasury, on account of the Barbary powers: the sum drawn on that account was three hundred and seventy four thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars, and sixty six cents, of which he expended, only the sum of twenty five thousand and sixty three dollars, and twelve cents, in five years and three months; leaving a balance due by him to the United States, of three hundred and forty seven thousand, seven hundred and thirty six dollars, and seventy four cents, on the 15th Sept. 1801! Whether this detention of public money, has vio- lated stipulations of the United States, and subjected our most enterprising and industrious citizens to all the horrors of an Algerine slavery, it is to be pre- sumed will be made known by the constituted authorities at the next session.

A. CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, 10th Sept. 1801.

Lexington, October 12.

On Tuesday morning last, two of the prisoners confined in the penitentiary house made their escape.

* * THE Kentucky Gazette, will in future be published on Fridays, to begin on the 16th inst.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post Office, Danville; which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- A. William Atkins, Danville.
- B. Joshua Burdick, care of Mr. Laffoon, Danville. John Brown, Mercer county, near Horine's, Hanging fork.
- D. Dr. Debuts, Greenburgh. John Dodds, Lincoln county. Thomas T. Davis, Mercer county. J. H. Davells, Danville. Patrick Dolan, Mercer county.
- E. Michael Engleman, near Danville, Lincoln county.
- H. John Hart, Danville, 2.
- J. Samuel Johnston, Lincoln county. Patrick Jordan, Salt river.
- P. Jeremiah Patrick, living in the rich valleys of Holstein, supposed to be in Kentucky. John Patrick, Madison county.
- T. William Taylor, Danville. Ed- ward Tupper, of Marietta, Ky.
- JOS. HERTICK, P.M.* Danville, 1st October, 1801.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a Very Valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

And well Improved

LOTT,

In the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by N. Col. EWING, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family; a bargain may be expected for cash, or I will sell it on a long credit, for bonds with good security, or I will exchange it for lands in the North-Western Territory.

A L S O

I have just received from Baltimore, Wine, Brandy, Mulcovado Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Copperas, Turkey-Yarn, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

JOHN MULLANPHY.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.
N. B. 600 copies Blank Books, 6th quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low wholesale or retail.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the District Court at their August ter, 1801; in the suit in Chancery there depending, between Jacob Myers complainant, and William Hughes, Pet Warner, Jacob Horine, John Calk, Moses Keykendall, and Michael Horn defendants.

As Commissioner appointed by said Court I will proceed to sell the following de- scribed LANDS, mentioned in the said decree, at the State House in Frankfort on Wednesday, the 25th day of Novem- ber next, and continue from day to day until the sale is completed, (to wit:) 100 acres in Montgomery county, on the waters of Slate creek, being part of Hugh Sedwell's pre-emption.

800 acres in Montgomery county, join- ing the Mud lick tract.

6000 acres in said county, joining the above mentioned tract, beginning at the N. E. corner thereof.

1200 acres surveyed in Jefferson coun- ty, on a Treasury warrant, No. 1304 on the waters of Salt river, about the four miles below the mouth of the Rolling fork, adjoining Francis Holland survey of 1000 acres.

1000 acres on the south side of S river, opposite the mouth of the Loll fork, beginning 180 poles above the jun- ction.

500 acres as assignee of John Far, in the head of the first branch, running to the Kentucky river above the mouth of Benson's big creek, Franklin entry.

500 acres as assignee of Hery Eatz, adjoining the last mentioned tract on the lower side.

1000 acres as assignee of Benedict Swope, on the waters of Braldr's creek, about three miles west of Hrod's old trace.

1000 Acres as assignee of Jn Kitzm- lae adjoining the last mentioned tract. One moiety or undivided 1/2 of 8000 acres entered in the name of John C. Owings, on the dividing rie of Slate Creek, Flat creek and Hink's fork, including the waters of ead. Montgo- mery county—Also all the s Jacob My- er's land lying between th mountains and the mouth of Steptonland all his lands on the waters of Tneesse and Mississippi Rivers together with all the said Jacob Myer's part of the lands held in partnership with Henry Swaling, on the head of Slate Creek, in e said coun- ty of Montgomery, or so much of the above described lands, as ill produce the sum of one thousand pouds, Kentuck- y currency.

Six months credit will l given the purchaser entering into bon with suffi- cient security for the amount of the purchase money, and on payment being made, I will execute a deed or bids, for the lands with special warranty by virtue of the powers given me by said decree.

JOSEPH BALENCER.

2th October, 1801. 6w

MACBEAN & POYER,

Have just received an arment of

MERCHANDISE.

Among which is a large assortment of the most fashionable FUR & WOOL HATS, &c. &c. Which they will sell at the low- est prices, for CASH, GINSENG, TO- BACCO, WHEAT, FURN, SALT-PE- TRE, &c. &c.

Lexington, 28th Sept. 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the pub- lic, that he is now living at his

FERRY.

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab-orchard, and from his strict attention to his BUSINESS he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to fa- vor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BET- TER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT suffi- cient to carry any Wagon and Team, and will Ferry on the following terms: (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel, Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny, all kinds of Rock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will FERRY FREE.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Sept. 23 1801.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason county, will meet on the 13th day of October next, at the house of Reuben Rucker, on the Ohio, about three miles above the mouth of Little Sandy, in order to re- ceive the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony respecting the improvements, and any other special calls in two pre-emptions, of 1000 ac- res each, granted to Gideon Grantland, Assignee of John and Robert Woods, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law. To continue from day to day if necessary.

THOMAS WATTS.

Sept. 22d, 1801.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Lexington, on the 30th of September 1801, and which, if not taken out before the 31st of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A.—John Anderson, house joiner, Lexington. Archibald Alexander, near do. Capt. Nathaniel Albhy, do. 2. Elizabeth Alloway, Woodford.

B.—Capt. John Bell, Fayette. John Bell, do. William Bell, Robert Baylor, Lexington. 2. William Brown, do. near Lexington. Edward Brown, Madison, near Richmond. 2. Caleb Brown, Madison. Capt. John Blackmore, Woodford. James Beatty, Lexington. Levi Boon, do. John Breckinridge, attorney at law, do. Isaac Breedlove, do. Samuel Blair, near do. Cuthbert Banks eq. Lexington. William Branham, do. C. A. H. Bradford, do. John Blanton do. Col. John Blanton, care of Maj. Wagon, do. Zachariah Barr, near do. John Boyd, Jefferson, care of Mr. Hulton, merchant, Lexington. James Bailie, to the care of Alexander Shields, Lexington. Joseph Beard, 2 miles from Lexington. Col. Abraham Buford, near Georgetown.

C.—John Clay & Co. merchants, Lexington. Henry Clay, do. George Clark, do. 5. James B. Crawford, do. Hugh Crawford, do. Robert Campbell, ditto. Henry Chambers, do. James Comly, near do. Samuel Culbertson, near ditto, care of Mr. McCullough. Catharine Clifford, care of John Brown, Lexington. Jacob Ceifer, in or near do. Thomas Campbell, Big Bone, Lexington. Duncan Carnell eq. Mount Sterling. Benjamin Cox, at Lexington, or Glenn's creek. Archibald Curb, Madison. Robert Clide, Fayette.

D.—Stephen Davis, near Lexington. Elitha Dickerson or Colten, near Lexington.

E.—John Eaken, Jefferson, 2. Margery Eccles, Lexington, care of William Cornal, Clarke.

F.—John Fry, Lexington. John Fowler, do. Doct. C. Freeman, do. John Fox, do.

G.—William Garrard eq. Lexington. Nathaniel Gift, Fayette. Elitha Gifford near Capt. G's mill, Washington county. John Goss, near Lexington. Ann Gifford, near Clark's run. James Garner Woodford county.

H.—Moses Hall, Lexington. Ca. harine Hall, do. Martin D. Hardin, atty. at law, to be left at Lexington. Rev. James Hughes, care of rev. James Welsh, Lexington. Samuel C. Hall, care of Capt. J. Taylor, near Lexington. Benj. Howard, atty. at law, near do. Honry Hughs near do. William Hanson, care of Rob. McGowan, do. Thomas Herndon, Fayette county, do. Robert Hill, do. Mary Hugen, care of David Howell, Lexington. John Halley, Booneborough. William Hunter, at Goging's ferry, Kentucky river. Shany Hoy, Madison county, near Richmond. Edward Holland, at M'Bride's mill, care of Peter January, Lexington. Martin Hawkins, Franklin county, or perhaps at Port William. Bennet Henderson, Lex.

I.—Thomas Irvin eq. Lexington. 2. James B. January, do. 2. John W. Johnston, do. Alexander Irvine, near do. Col. William Irvine, Madison, 3. George Jameson, Jefferson.

K.—John Knox, Lexington. Ditto, care of the rev. Robert Armstrong, near do. James Kincaid, Madison. Stoppel Keiser, Lex.

L.—America Lewis, Lexington. Geo. Lewis, merchant, do. James Logan. Capt. Lowrey. Alexander Lowrey & William McClellin, Lexington. Henry Latham, Madison. Peter Laughlon, care of Archibald Deavison, Lexington.

M.—John Mackey, Lexington, or New Drumore. James Mackey, care of John Mackey, do. Alexander Marshall eq. attorney at law, Lexington. James M. Chord, do. William B. Martin, do. John Meigs, do. Lawson McCullough, do. James Martin, do. Mr. M'Ewen, merchant, do. Allan B. M'Gruder, atty. at law. Isaac Morton, groom to Lebo, at Pierlon's or Simpson's. Jacob M'Caathy, near Lexington. John Morris, near Lexington. Henry Meyers, Kentucky. Thomas Mocohee, do. Betty Michel, Hadison, care of Wm. Mitchell. David M'Clung, Georgetown. Alexander M'Bride, to be forwarded to David Childs, in Lexington. Col. Nathaniel Maffie, care of David Mead eq. Daniel Morrison, near Cynthia. Capt. Samuel Mullin, on the head of Gray's run, suposed to be in Harrison county. James Cutchan, Fayette. Chritina M'Nairr Port William, care of Thomas Jany, Lexington. John Machir, Kentucky. Thomas M' care of John Van Lexington.

N.—Da Nebitt, Kentucky. Joseph Morrison cheens, Coals creek.

O.—Aaron Ogden, painter at Henry Marshall's, Lexington. 2. Pat. O'Linn, Madison.

P.—Alexander Pope Price eq. near Lexington. Nancy Podge, do. Clara H. Pike, Boone county. Israel Pierlon, Woodford. I. Parlon, Clark county. Howard's creek. Ch. Faully eq. Woodford county. Arthur Points, near do. Mr. Tegarden, Lexington. Robert Paterson, Lexington. 2.

R.—Rev. Mr. Toumin, or the rev. Mr. Rankin, Lexington. Marquis Richardson, near Lexington. 2. James Reed, do. care of John Allison, three islands. Jerre Rogers, Briant's itztion. Alexander Rofs, tanner, Kentucky. William Robertson, Fleming county, in the town of Flemingsburgh. William Robertson Madison. Edward Roberts, do.

S.—Sheriff of Fayette county. Robert Smart, on Silver creek, Madison. George Smart, watch-maker, Lexington. 2. Leonard Sayer, Lexington. William Sebastian do. William Starling, do. James H. Stewart, do. Bryant Sloan, near do. Lewis Sublett, do. Samuel Speer, Henry court house. John Stokely, clerk of Woodford county. John Scott, Madison. William Sebastian, do. Christian Sabinger, Jefferson. John D. Scott, do.

T.—Samuel Turner, Lexington. Rowland Thomas eq. do. Michael Troy, do. Capt. Jonathan Taylor, near do. Eleanor Tennis, Clark's run, near Washington. Martin Turpin, care of Richard Coleman, Lexington.

V.—Benedict Vanpradelles Lexington. Maj. William Vawter, Woodford.

W.—Martin Wahl, Lexington. Rev. James Welsh, do. Doct. John Watkins, do. 2. Henry Withers, do. Rev. Thomas Wilkerlon, do. John Willon, do. James Wilton, care of the rev. A. Rankin, do. John Wallace, near do. 2. Ignatius Wheeler eq. do. Jacob Winters, do. Gideon Wright, Madison. Walter Woodyard, do. James Williams, Jefferson.

Y.—John Young, Lexington. 2. Englehart Yeiser, do. Joseph Yates, near Craig's mill, Scott county.

Z.—Frederick Zimmerman Lexington.

JOHN W. HUNT, P.M.

ALEX. PARKER

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment.

MERCHANDIZE,

Role & Striped Blankets,	Loaf Sugar, Coffee, & Teas,
Coating, Flannels,	French Indigo & Glue
Black Lute-strings, 6-4 & 4-4	Straining Web, Cotton Cards, London Pewters, Saddlirons,
Book Madlin, 6-4 & 4-4	Tam- boro's, Straw Knives, Mill Saws and Iron wire assorted;
Irish Linens, assorted;	Screens for Merchant Mills,
Kidd and Stuff Slippers,	Glass Ware, China, and Queen's Ware, Cups & Saucers,
Hymn and Music Books,	

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or Merchantable HEMP.

Lexington, October 5, 1801.

OWNERS OF MILLS, ATTEND.

A Miller from the Northern States, thither to lease a good Merchant Mill, in the neighborhood of Lexington. If he should not find himself down in that line, might probably superintend the business for the present season on wages, if shortly applied to. The most satisfactory proofs of his extraordinary abilities and good character, will be produced should it be necessary.—A line directed to A. B. and left at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, will be duly attended to.

Lexington, 9th October, 1801.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Madison county, lying within six miles of Richmond—there is 208 acres in the tract of land, and there is 60 acres of cleared land on the premises—I will sell it on very reasonable terms for Cash and Tobacco.

PETER EVANS.

9th October 1801. N. B. The title to said land is indisputable.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Evan Francis, of Clarke county, for fifty pounds, dated about the 26th of February 1796, and payable within twelve months; as I am determined not to pay it, until he complies with his contract to me, in consequence of which said bond was given.

William Mc. Murtry.

Taken up by the subscriber on Stoner, near Paris, a black mare, four years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, her ears black and fine foot white, no brands perceptible, has a spring colt; the mare trotted as sprightly as a young colt; the mare trotted as sprightly as a young colt.

William Purcell.

April 23, 1801.

BLANK DEEDS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be held by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the purchaser giving good bond and security; *The following PROPERTY I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit):*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished floor house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garden for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of cut lots in excellent order for cultivation—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason county, one mile and three quarters from Limestone—two valuable overshot mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in complete order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Alleghany stones, rolling screens &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boasted from Limestone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the state, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sherry.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice, a patented 17 years ago, entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and special entries—on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackeas's tract, level, but of inferior quality; for this I will take good horses at 60 per acre; the title undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 125 per acre, if cash 95 per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 35 per acre for in cash, or 45 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs, cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the above said property, that any person inclining to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or if sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by installments, and will be left for the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown eq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to the property, or to the subscriber, either

in Bourbon or Washington, may be made. Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 barrels.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet on Monday, the second day of November next, at the house of Mr. Ritter, on a pre-emption of 1000 acres of land, entered in the name of James Perberry, assignee of Thomas Champe, of the debt of James Perberry, 1782, between the head of Limestone, and the north fork of Licking creek, to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be required by law.

Joseph Freeland,

Attorney for

Richard Innes.

100 DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN from the subscriber, near Lexington, on the night of the first of October, a White Horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, twelve years old, a natural pace, branded with G on the near shoulder—he is an excellent draught horse, and very much marked with the collar; goes very wide behind when rode.

Whoever will take up said horse and collars, shall have the above reward; or five dollars for the horse, and reasonable charges paid, by

BENAJAH BOSWORTH.

Lexington, October 3, 1801. STATE OF KENTUCKY, Lexington District, cl.

September term 1801.

William Denham, Complainant, Against Robert Johnson, John Craig, John Green, William Grant, respondents of Thomas Thompson and Jos. Fibber, defendants.

The defendant John Green having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and that the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill. That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on fine Sunday immediately after noon service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A copy. Teste, THOS. BODLEY, c. l. d. c. 2m F. L. T. p.

NOTICE,

HAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Jefferson county, will meet on the 22d of October next, between the hours of 8 in the morning, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at William Brysons, on the head of waters of the fourth fork of Clear creek, in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting the calls of two entries of 400 acres each, made in the month of May 1782; one in the name of Thomas as Carland, and the other in the name of Henry Prather, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary, and agreeable to law.

LEWIS CRAIG.

HENRY PRATHER.

Sept. 24th, 1801.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.
400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.
5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.
400 on Severn's Valley creek.
Good titles will be made to purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS Abraham Morhouse, did on the 23d of this month, affirm by deed duly recorded to me a mortgage from P. H. N. T. B. B. to the said Morhouse, conveying to him all the property of the said B. B. in the State of Kentucky both real and personal; on account of which assignment, I gave my bond for \$5,000 Dollars; and whereas the said Morhouse had committed a fraud upon me by previously incumbering the said mortgage by a secret assignment; NOW all persons are cautioned from making any assignment of the said mortgage and bond—Given under my hand at Lexington, this 27th September, 1801.

S. W. ANT.

TAKE notice that I shall attend with the county court of Fleming, on the third Thursday in November next, at the house at the house of Silas Johnson in said county, and from thence go to the beginning of an entry or survey, of one thousand acres of Land made in the name of Benjamin Roberts and then and there, proceed to take depositions of sundry persons to establish said claim and to perpetuate their testimony, and shall continue from day to day until the business is done.

NATHL. ROGERS.

agent for Smeltzer's estate.

October 4, 1801.

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